

Constraining new physics with high-multiplicity : **UHECR** as a probe of new physics

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based on arXiv:1806.03063[hep-ph] with Yongsoo Jho



motivation

- No New physics has been found at the LHC

$$\Lambda_{NP} \geq \text{TeV}$$

- We can go beyond the collider energy using UHECR

$$E_{CR} > 10^8 \text{GeV} \Rightarrow E_{CM} = \sqrt{2E_{CR}M} > 10 \text{ TeV}$$

- So, we may probe new physics appearing at high scale by CR!

$$E_{CM} > \Lambda_{NP}$$

Seen in atmosphere!

- CR $> 10^8$ GeV fiercely bombing the Earth
- They interact with nucleons in atmosphere
- Producing multiple 'high-multiplicity events'
- That may be seen at the 'detectors' ... TA, Pierre Auger are our main target in this study. (IceCube will come as a sequel soon)

What new physics?

$$\Lambda_{NP} \sim 10 \text{ TeV}$$

- We don't know actually where NP would show up but...
 - **'Electroweak sphaleron'** scale $\sim 10 \text{ TeV}$ (a classical field configuration of SU(2) symmetry linking different vacuum states **within the SM**)
 - **Microscopic blackhole** is a robust prediction of low-scale gravity scenarios with warped or large extra dimensions, $\sim 10 \text{ TeV}$

Sphaleron process

dictated by symmetry

$$\Delta L = -3, \Delta B = -3$$

$$\mu^+ + \bar{\nu}_\tau$$



$$N(u) + \nu_e \rightarrow L + Q \text{ (+EW bosons)}$$

nucleon
in atmosphere

$$\bar{t} + 2\bar{b} + 2\bar{c} + \bar{s} + \bar{u} + \bar{d}$$

UHECR Neutrino

“sphaleron scale”

$$E_{\text{sph}} \approx 10\text{TeV}$$

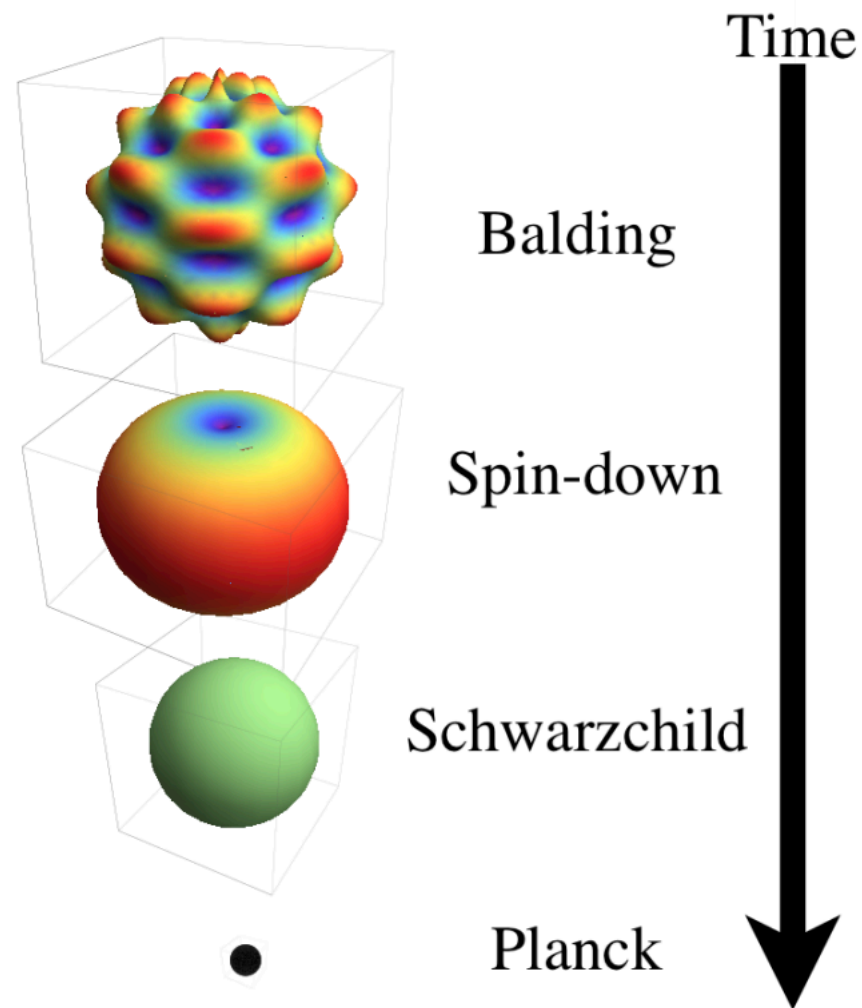
How often does this happen?

$$\hat{\sigma}_{ij \rightarrow \text{EWSph}}(E_{\text{CM}}) \simeq \frac{p}{m_W^2} \theta(E_{\text{CM}}/E_{\text{sph}})$$

@ parton level

H.Tye & Wang, PRD(2015, 2017)
J. Ellis & Sakurai, JHEP(2016)

Blackhole process via Hawking radiation



‘greybody factors’

Ida, Oda, SCP, PRD (2003, 2005, 2006)

SCP, Prog.Part.Nucl.Phys. 67 (2012) 617-650

How often does this happen?

$$\hat{\sigma}_{ij \rightarrow \text{BH}}(E_{\text{CM}}) \approx \pi \left(G_D E_{\text{CM}} \right)^{\frac{2}{D-3}}$$

@ parton level

$$G_D = \frac{1}{M_D^{D-2}} \sim \frac{1}{\text{TeV}^{D-2}}$$

**“TeV scale of gravity”
in ADD or RS models**

Common feature: sizeable cross section $> \mathcal{O}(10) \text{ TeV}$

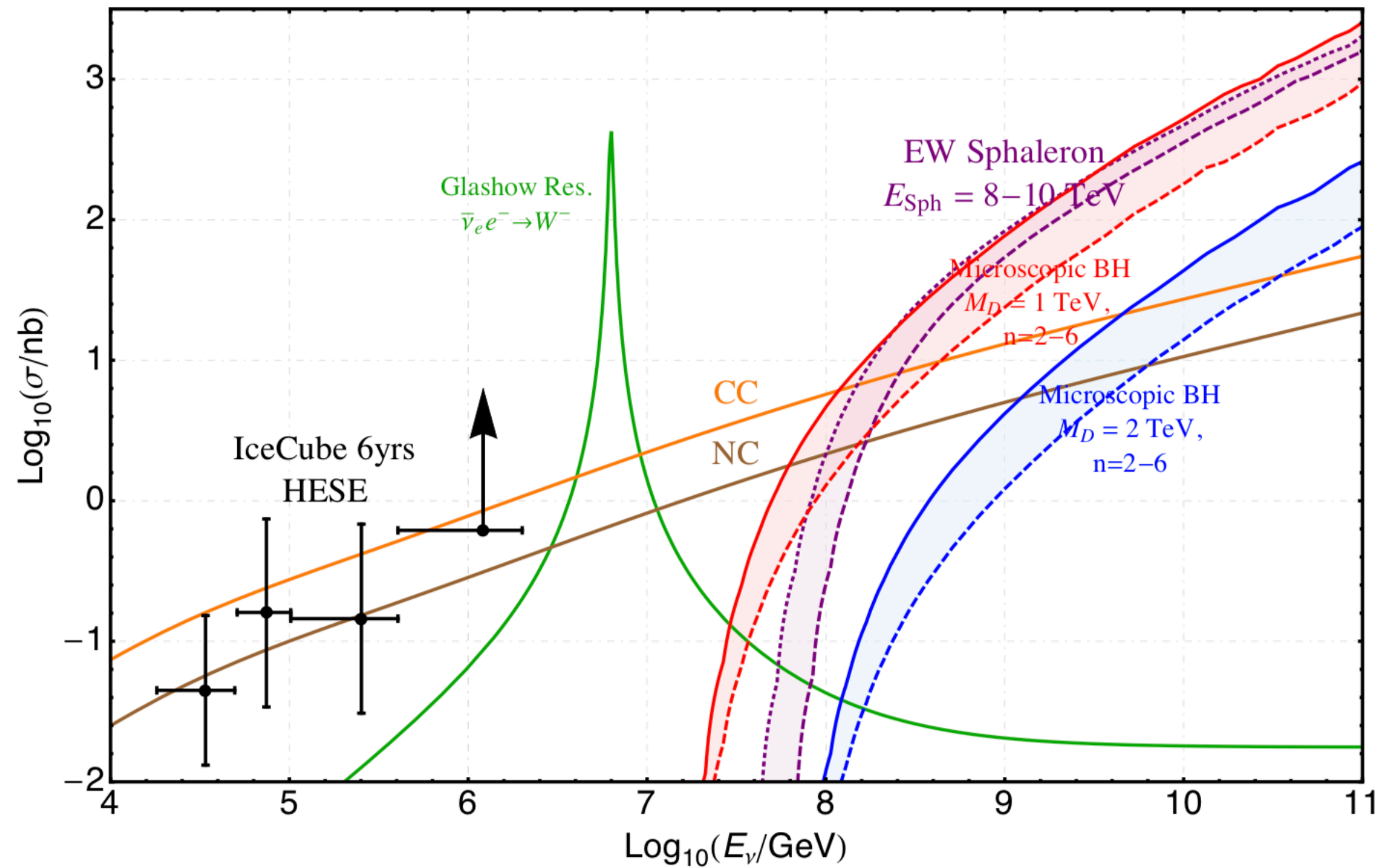
- Cross section becomes large at around $E_{\text{cm}} \sim 10 \text{ TeV}$

$$\sigma(E_\nu) = \sum_i \int dx f_{i/N}(x, q^2) \hat{\sigma}(\hat{s} = 2mE_\nu x) \sim 1/\text{TeV}^2$$

PDF (parton distribution function) points to $f_{i/N}(x, q^2)$
 Nucleon's mass points to m
 CR-energy $E_{\text{CM}} > 10 \text{ TeV}$ points to E_ν
 parton level x-section (NP) points to $\hat{\sigma}$
 fraction of energy of parton(i) in Nucleon points to x

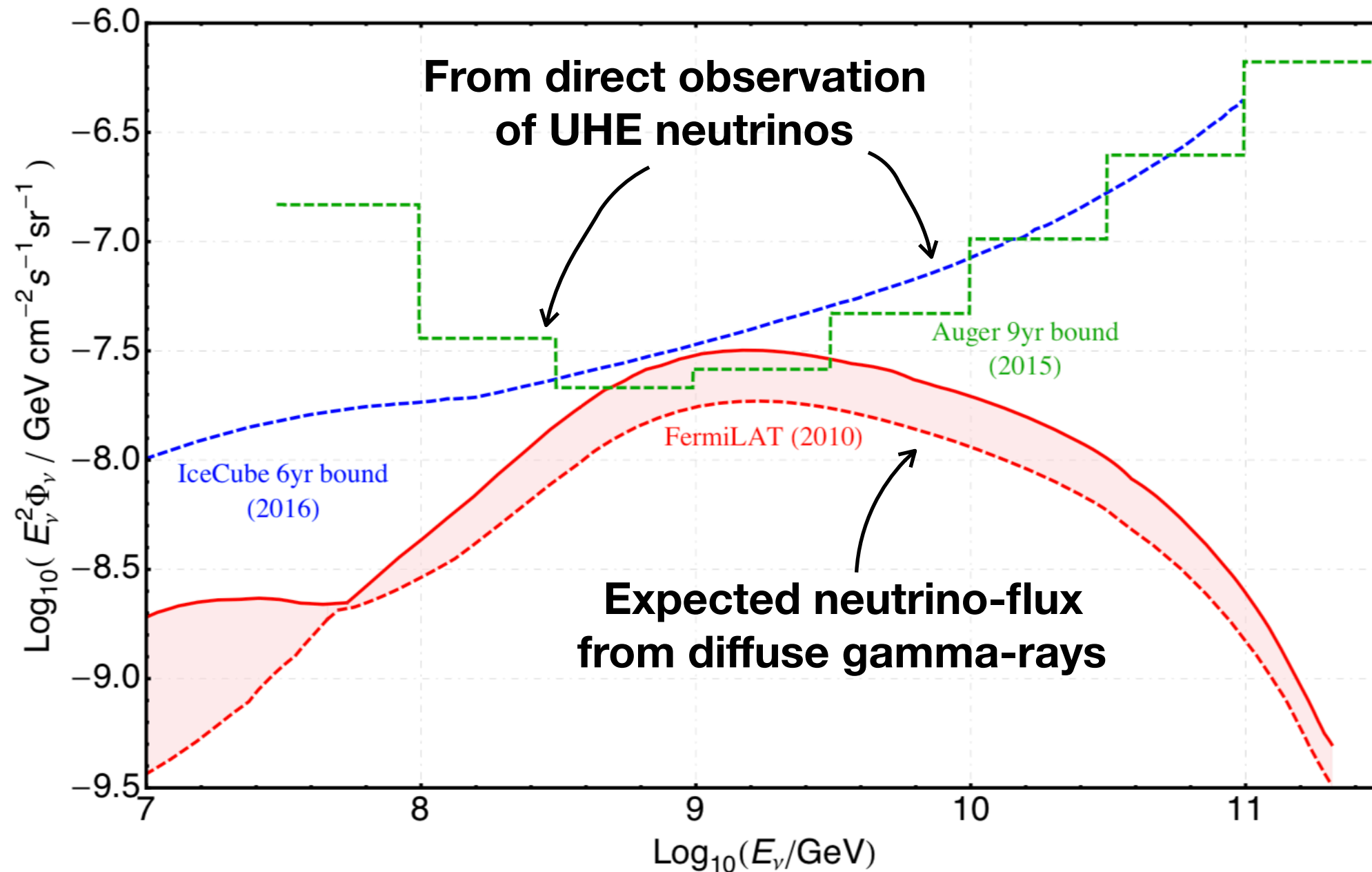
$E_\nu \sim \mathcal{O}(10^{17} - 10^{21}) \text{ eV}$
 UHE ν (Ultra-High Energy neutrino) points to the diagram
 Target nucleon (blue circle)
 quark q with parton fraction x (red dot)

N-nu cross sections



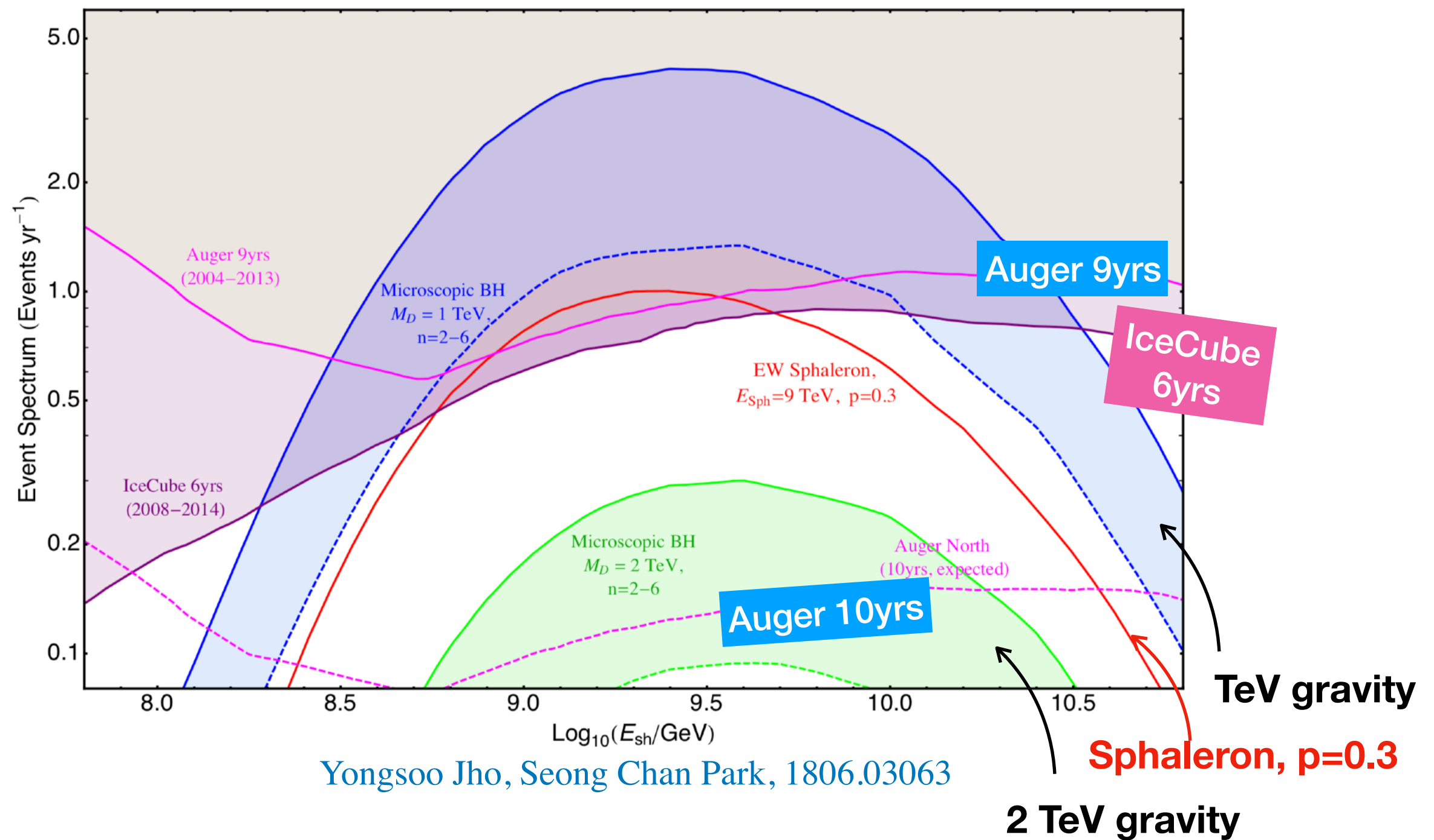
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UHECR Neutrino flux



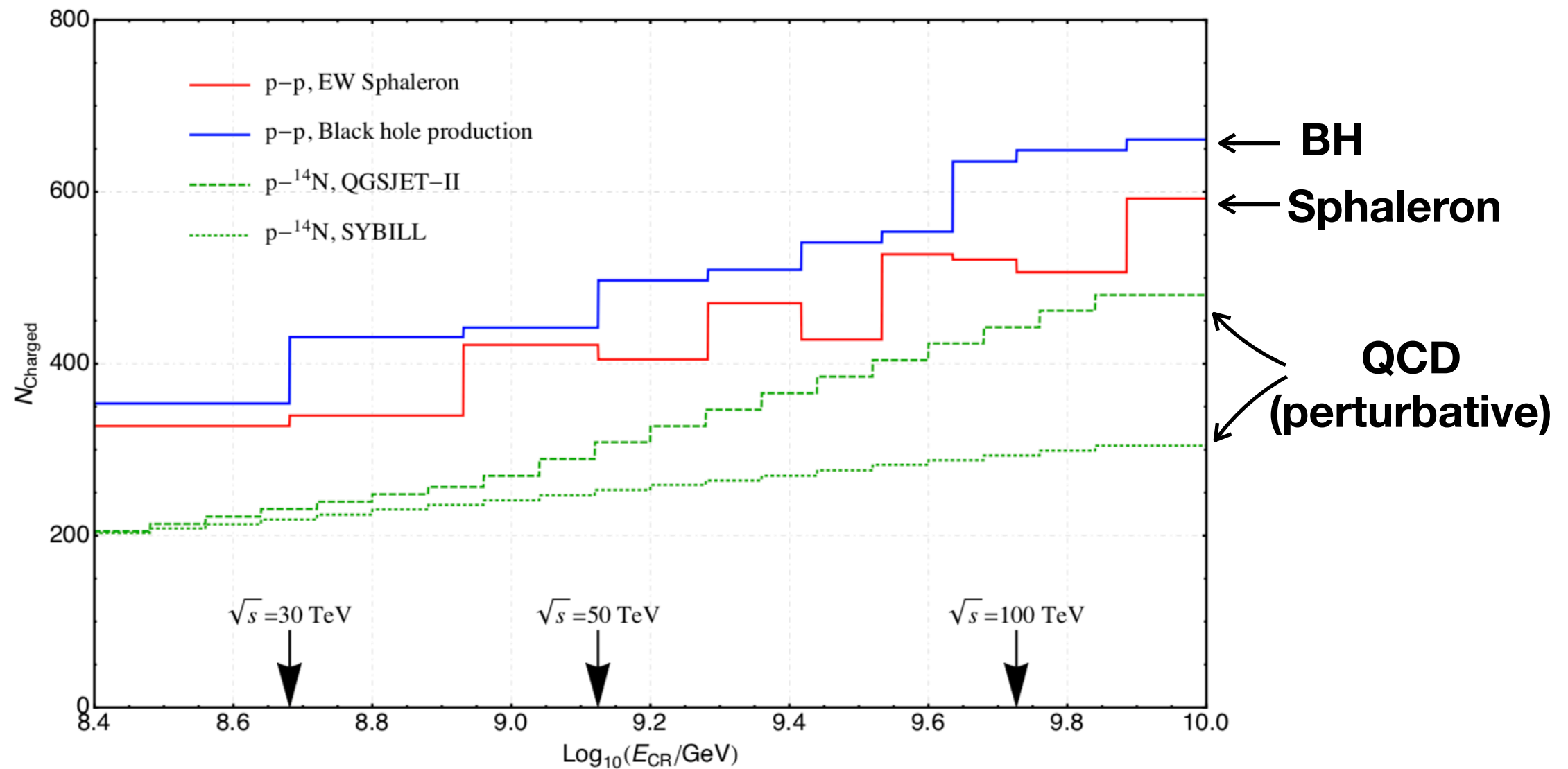
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Event rate spectrum



Features of NP events (i)

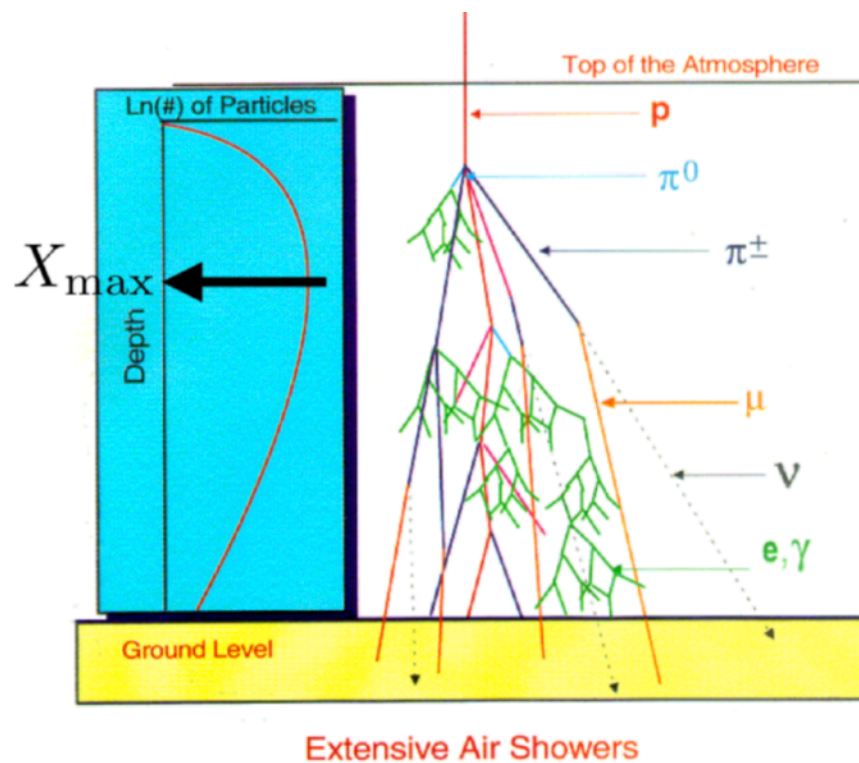
:Larger charged particle multiplicity



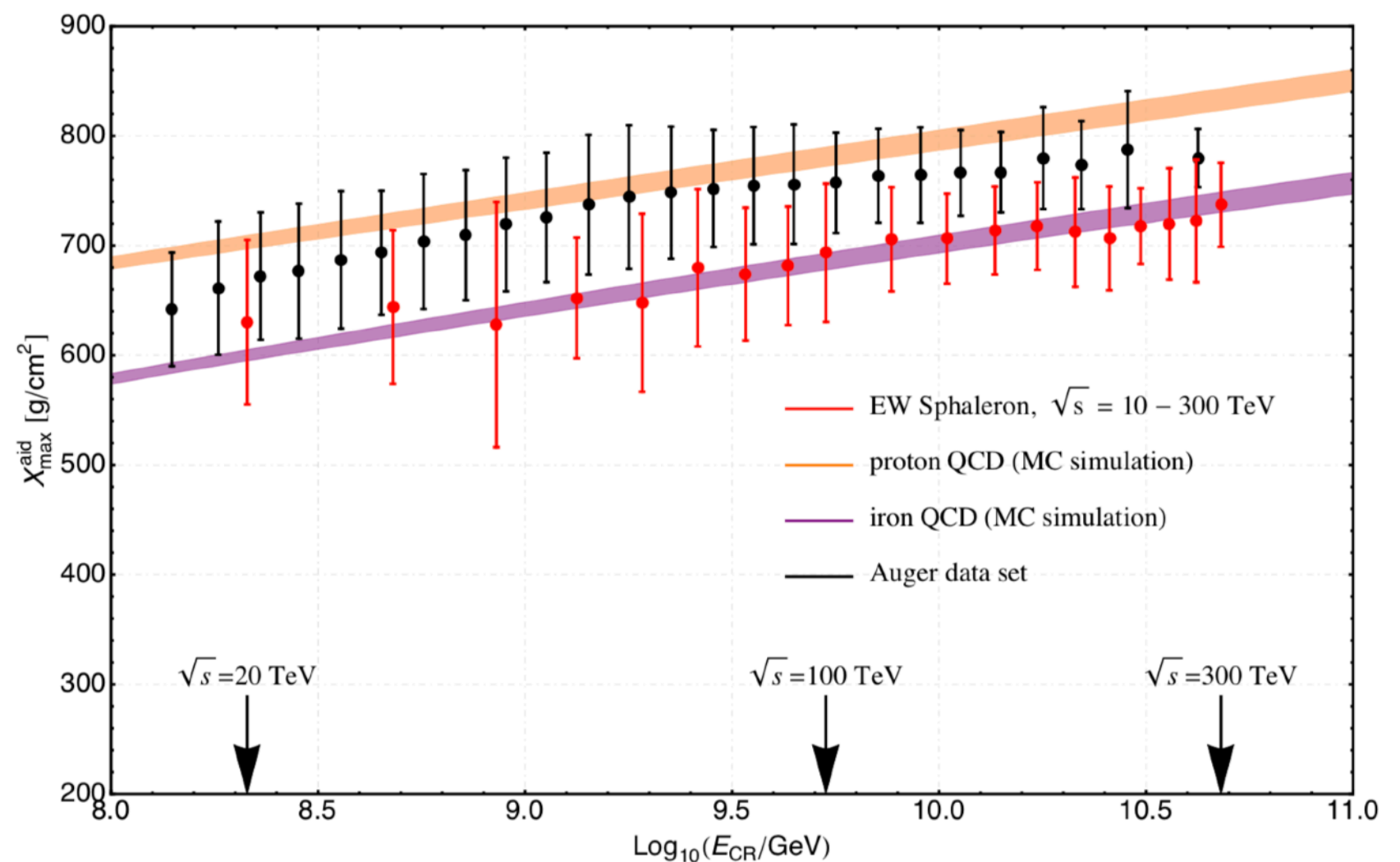
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Features of NP events (iii)

:quicker longitudinal development



Longitudinal development of air-shower can be observed by the fluorescence light detector (FD) (in the range of 300-430 nm)



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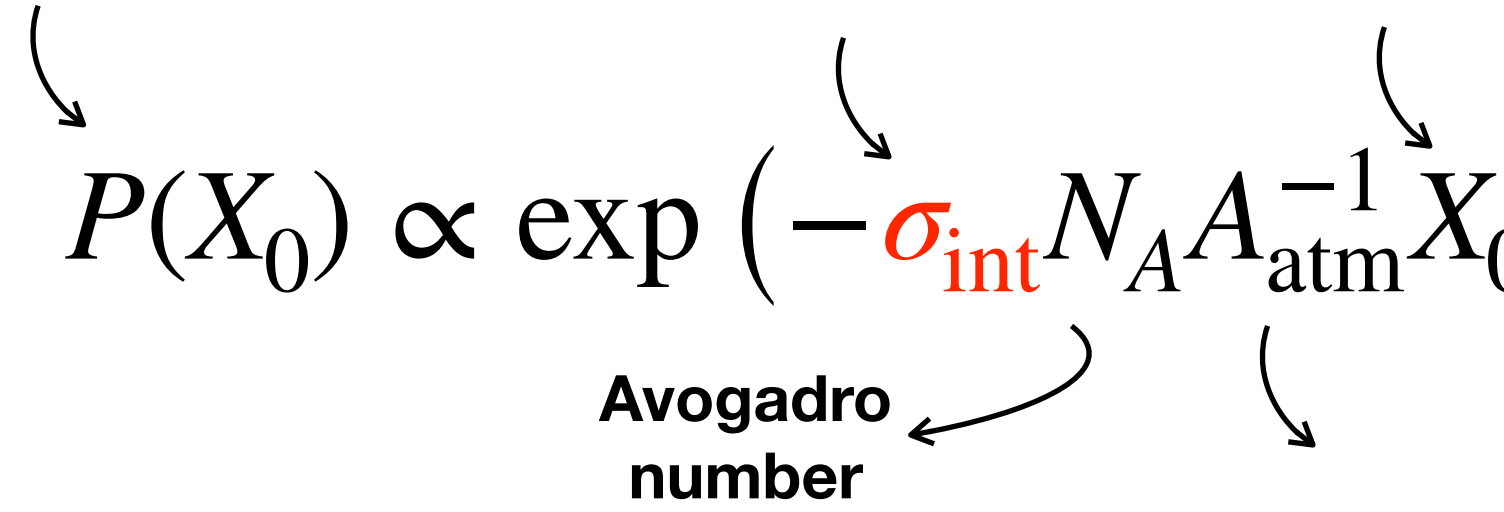
Features of NP events (iii)

:broader distribution of the 'X₀'

probability distribution of the primary interaction point CR-N cross section primary interaction point

$$P(X_0) \propto \exp \left(-\sigma_{\text{int}} N_A A_{\text{atm}}^{-1} X_0 \right)$$

Avogadro number average Atomic mass of atm ~14

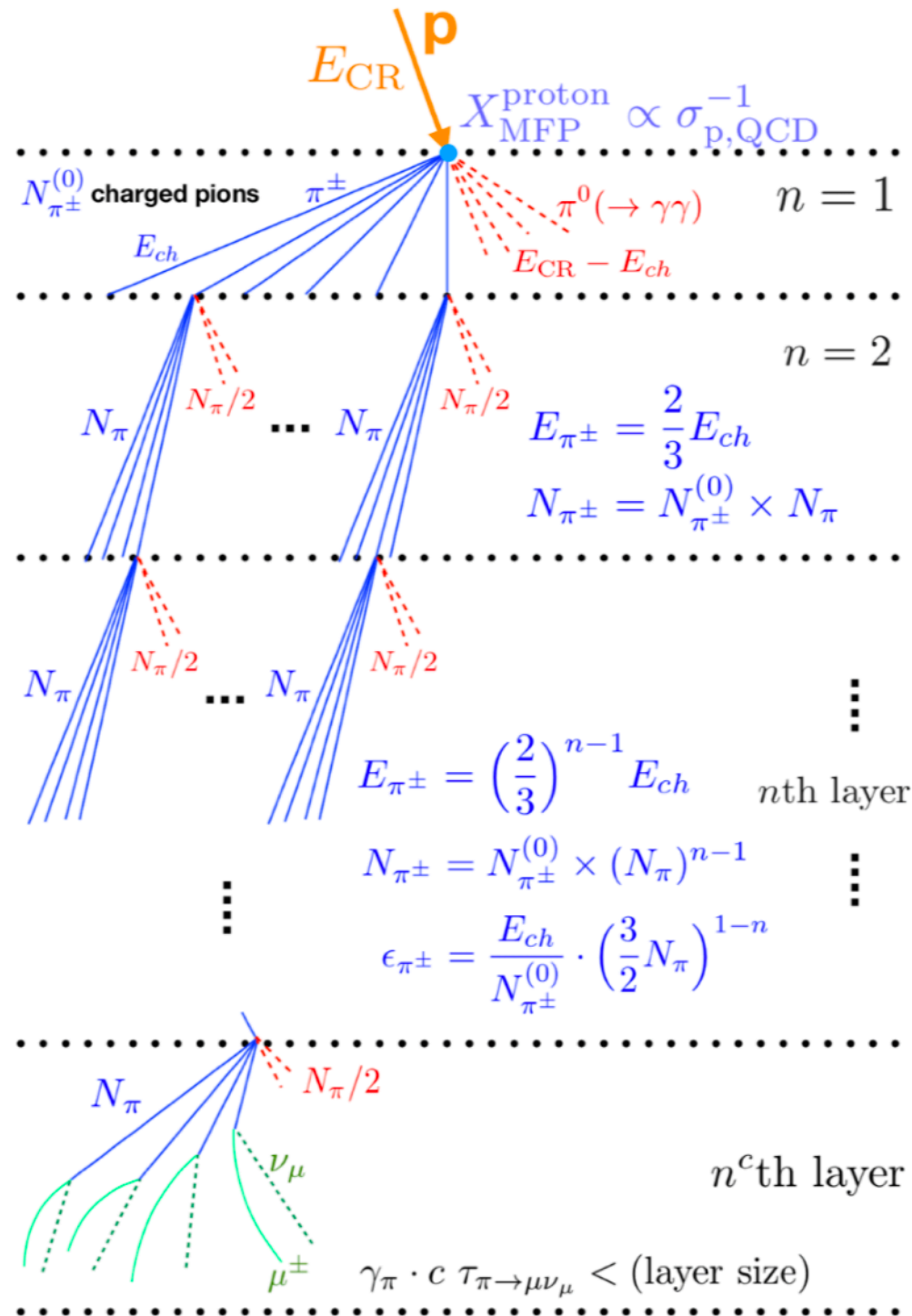


$$\sigma_{QCD} > \sigma_{NP} \Rightarrow \text{NP distribution is broader}$$

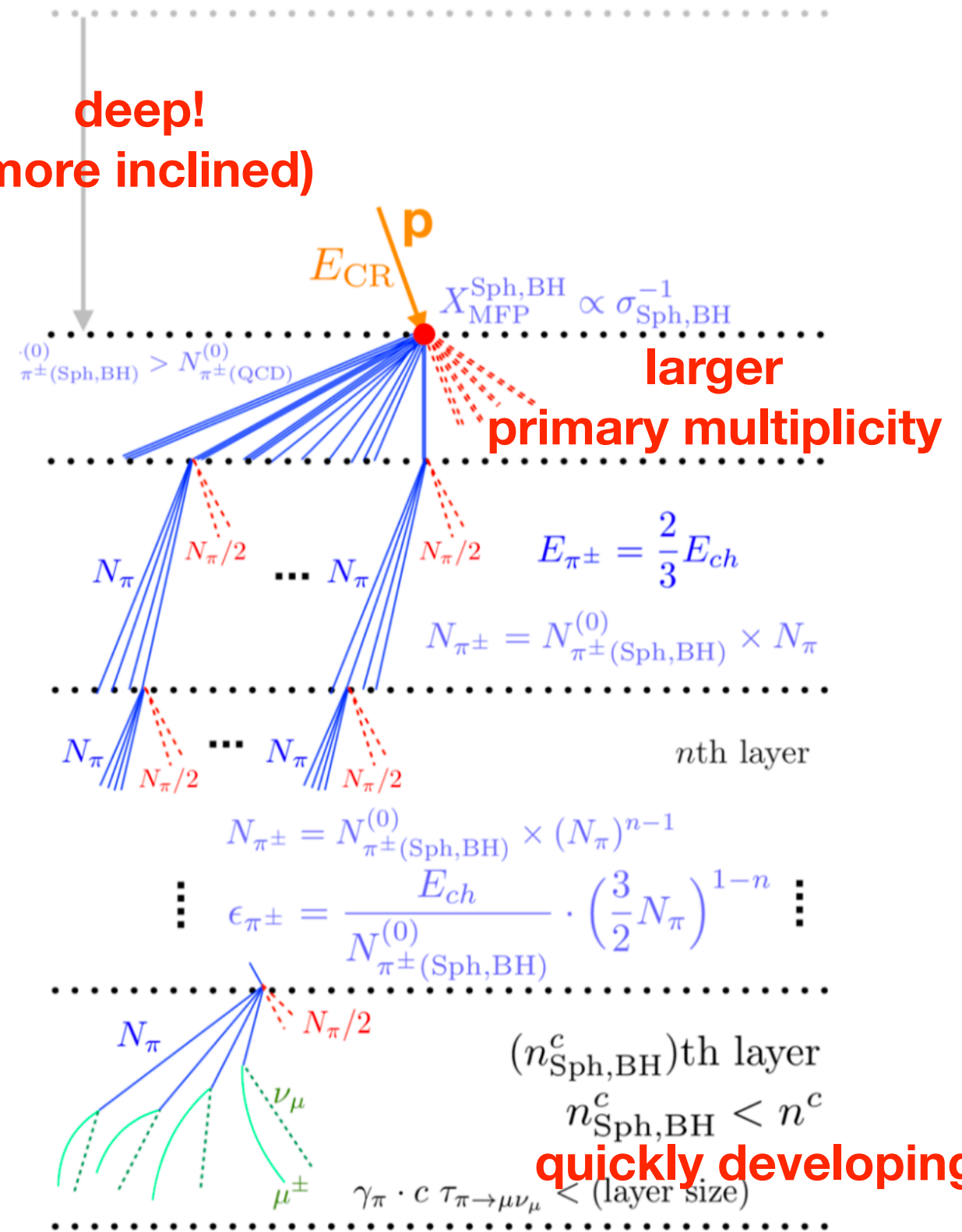
p, QCD

VS

p, Sph or BH



deep!
(more inclined)



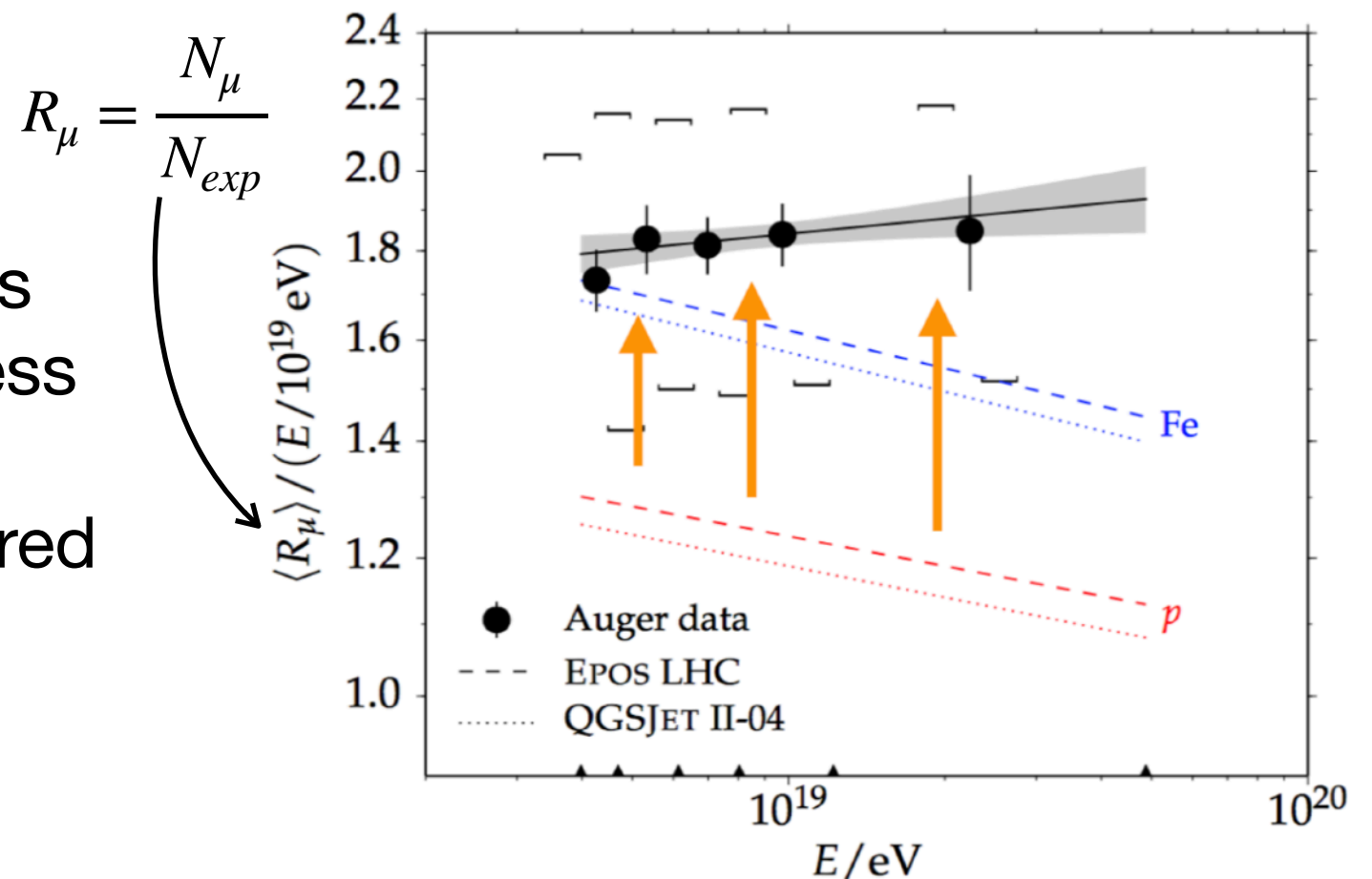
Summary

- UHECRs provide ‘very interesting’ chances of probing NP beyond 10 TeV
- We showed that ‘EW sphaleron’ and ‘Microscopic Blackholes’ are within the reach of future coming observation at Pierre Auger / TA (and IceCube too! stay tuned)
- NP features can be tested by extensive air shower with high multiplicity, more inclined (or deeper), rapidly developing, having broader X_0 distribution of interaction points.

(bonus) muon excess

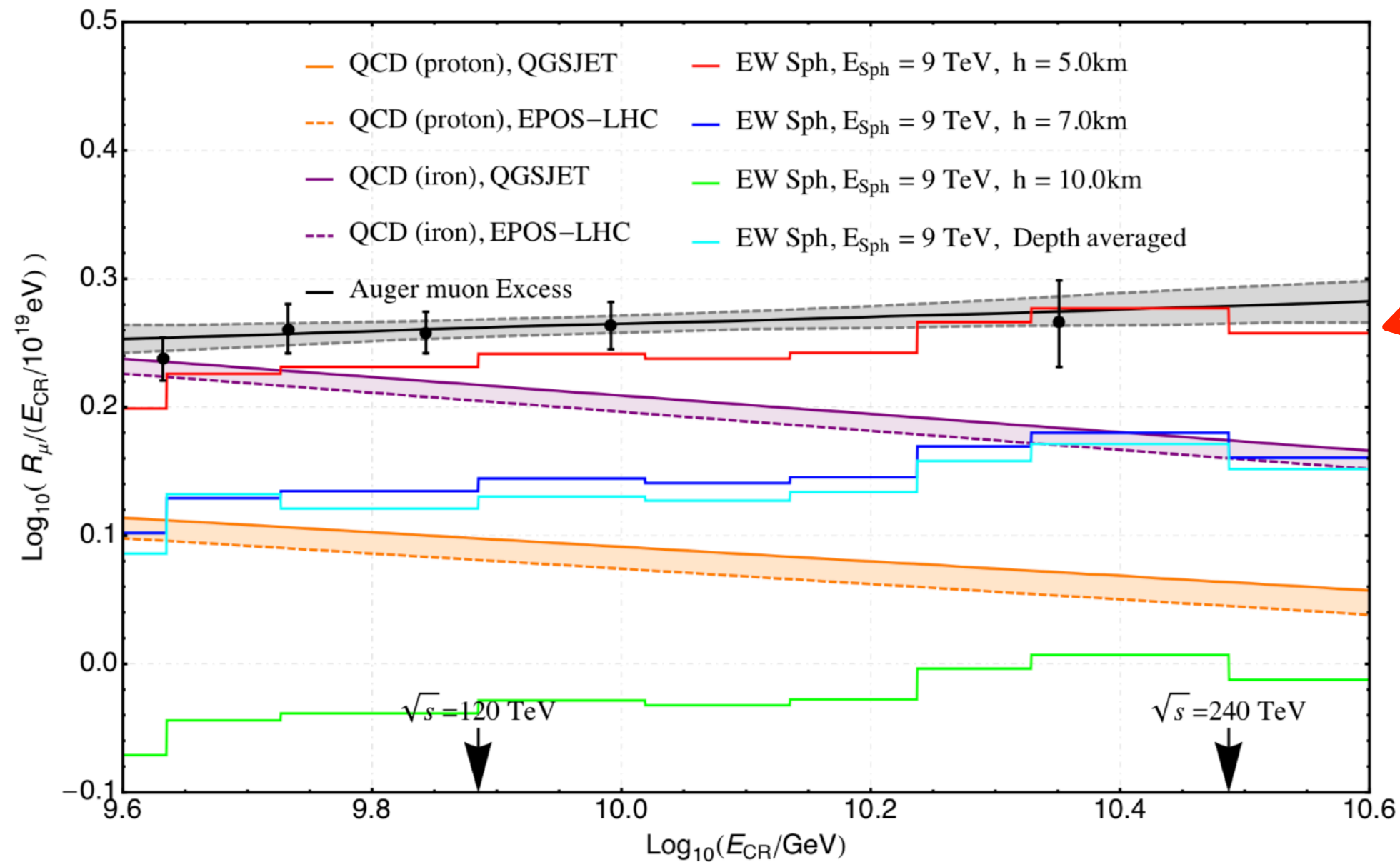
- Auger 9-yrs data suggests that there are 'muon excess events' having a larger number of muons compared to the expected.

$$\langle R_\mu \rangle = \int_0^{X_{max}} P(X, \sigma_{int}) R_\mu(X) dX$$



[Pierre Auger collaboration, PRD91(2015) no.3, 032003]

NP explanation?



Highly deep air-showers may contribute to the muon excess.

(not very plausible)